Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, April 7, 1806. [No. 1568.

☞ SALES at VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, WILL BE SOLD, At the Vendue-Store, *Corner of Prince and Water streets,* A Variety of DRY GOODS, *GROCERIES, &c.*

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the parnership of Robertson & Carter, was dissolved on the first day of January last, and the said *Carter*, has given up all properties, together with all debts due said concern to me, for the benefit of our Creditors. The public is hereby forwarned from paying any debts which may be due to said concern, any part thereof, unless duly authorised by

James M. Robertson.

April 4. 3t

☞ REMOVAL.

T. Craven has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern;* where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3

NOTICE.

John Horsburgh & Robert Calder

HAVE entered into partnership and removed to the Store corner of King and Royal streets, where they have have for Sale a general assortment of DRY GOODS, and daily expect a further supply.

Horsburgh & Calder.

April 2. d2w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron,* I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. dts

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,

A few casks of excellent

CLOVER-SEED,

Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee

20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,

British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

Clover Seed,

[Warranted of the best quality]

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,

60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Sallad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
2000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.

JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary, and for sale, at Merchants wharf,

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

The SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET;* to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,

At Lawrason's wharf;

On board the schooner Dove, Capt. —— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

on said wharf.

March 20. d

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman.* A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,

The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of Gold, plain and of modern fashion. *Five Dollars reward* will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

Printer.

February 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE,* situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

ROBERT GRAY

Has lately received

A Consignment of Books,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Among which are the following Friend's Books

Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Guion,
Ellwood's Sacred History,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bownas,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Daoides,
John Richardson's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Piesley, &c. &c.

March 31.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 16. tt

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received

150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,

1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,

For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,	Corded Cambricks,
Bennett's patent Cords,	Lace do.
Do. Waistcoatings,	Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,	India and British Book do.
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,	Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,	Extra Silk Gloves,
Flannels, rose Blankets,	Pic Nic Mitts.
Coatings, Plains,	Silk Cord and Buttons,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,	Cambrick Buttons,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,	Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,	Ostrich Feathers,
4 4 ⅞ Irish Linens,	Italian Mantaus,
Shirting Cotton,	Fine India Persians,
Long Lawns,	Baftas, Mamoodies,
Linen Cambricks,	Dowlass, Ticklenburg,
Dimities, Cambrick do.	Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JAMES BACON,

At his Grocery Store, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} *TEAS,* particularly selected for family use.

Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,
Bosellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port
} *WINES.*

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping-Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

☞ REMOVAL.

JAMES DOUGLASS

Has removed his Store to King street, two doors below Mr. *Sherron's* corner; where he has for Sale, a general assortment of

Good Liquors & Groceries.

He takes this opportunity of acknowledging his obligations to his friends both in town and country who have favored him with their custom, and respectfully solicits a continuance thereof.

April 3. 3t

NOTICE.

In the case of Josiah Watson, *a bankrupt.*

THE Creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankrupt, awarded and issued against *Josiah Watson*, late of Alexandria, merchant, are requested to meet the assignee of the said bankrupt's estate, at Gadsby's hotel, in the town of Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 9th day of April next, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. As business of the first importance to the interest of the said estate will be then submitted to the consideration of the creditors, it is hoped there will be a full meeting.

John M'Iver.

March 5. 2aw9thAp

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plaid Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Draygona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossaes, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

From Philadelphia,

50 boxes fresh Mescatel Rasins
8 boxes fresh Olives, in bottles } of superior
8 do Anchovies } quality.

ALSO,

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Orange-peel Boxes, Fancy Paper do. containing Looking Glasses, Perfumes, &c. Pincushions, with Glasses. Also, some handsome Pocket Books, and a few pots of first quality Rouge—for sale, by

Matthew Eakin.

Who has for Sale,

Lisbon Lemons, in boxes—and fresh Oranges.

March 13. 3tawim

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolinas.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser, and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw:6t

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, March 29.

Mr. Dawson reported a bill authorising the proprietors of squares and lots in the city of Washington to have the same subdivided and admitted to record, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Newton alluded to the fate experienced yesterday by the resolution declaring the tenure of a seat in the house incompatible with the holding a contract under the government of the U. States. From the fate experienced by this resolution, he said he was induced to offer an amendment to the constitution, which he considered as of great importance. He said he would wish to see an American congress composed of very different materials from a British parliament. He did not wish to see contractors on that floor. When the members of that house came to perform the duties of the people they should pass themselves into oblivion. No suspicion ought to attach to them. To preserve the character of the representative body from reproach, he had prepared an amendment to the constitution which he would submit to the house.

The amendment was then read as follows:

That no person holding a contract under the government of the United States, or who shall directly or indirectly participate in the emoluments of such contract, shall be capable of holding a seat in the senate or house of representatives of the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thomas said he wished to submit a resolution, also, to amend the constitution. It was for the purpose of districting the several states for the choice of electors of president and vice president, by the people.

He said he had had the resolution for some time in his drawer, waiting for a favorable opportunity to bring the subject forward. He would not say that the present was the auspicious moment to call the attention of congress and the nation to alter that sacred instrument; for he believed it ought not to be approached with innovations, but for strong and cogent reasons; nor then, only when the public mind was free from collision, and unembarrassed with other questions of great national policy. However, as several propositions for amendments were before them, if they were to be called upon at this time to consider any, he wished to draw the attention of the house to one which experience had proven to be really necessary and proper.

The object of districting the states and vesting the choice of electors of president and vice-president in the people, was one which he had frequently urged, and advocated in the legislature of the state which he had the honor in part to represent, under the constitution as it now stands, which left it optional with the state legislature, either to appoint the electors themselves, or to vest their election with the people at large.

Indeed he said he always did think, and still thought that the mode of chosing electors, for the chief magistrate of this country, ought to be by the people and that too in a uniform mode throughout the U. States. This he considered the only proper way to obtain a fair expression of the public will in the choice of this highly responsible officer, and in order to have this subject before the house, he would submit the following resolution:

That the State legislatures shall from time to time, divide each state into districts equal to the whole number of senators and represestatives from each state, in the congress of the United States; and shall direct the mode of choosing an elector, of president and vice-president, in each of the said districts, who shall be chosen by citizens having the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature, and that the districts so to be constituted shall consist as nearly as may be, of contiguous territory, and of proportion of population, except where there may be any detached portion of territory, not of itself sufficient to form a district, which then shall be annexed to some other portion nearest thereto, which districts when so divided shall remain unalterable until a new census of the United States shall be taken.

Mr. Jackson submitted two bills, the one supplementary to an act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases to the territorial courts, and the other to amend an act to divide the Indiana territory into two seperate governments, and for other purposes, which were referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Dana after various preliminary remarks on the alarming state of our affairs with foreign nations, offered the following resolution which was adopted without a division.

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the president as relates to the aggressions on our coasts, to the defence of our ports and harbors &c. be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the further safeguard of merchant vessels in the vicinity of the United States, and to report by bill or otherwise.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Dana explained his object to be, not an augmentation of naval force, or any measure which would incur expence; but the amendment of the existing laws of the U. States relative to the extent to which protection ought to be granted to our vessels on our coasts. Under the existing laws he observed that a construction had prevailed which went to deny the protection beyond a marine league from the shore. He believed protection ought to be extended to a greater distance, that it ought likewise to apply to roads in the vicinity of our ports, and to a line drawn from head land to head land on the coast.

The following is the bill relative to the Georgia claims, as passed by the senate, & rejected by the house of representatives.

A BILL,

To carry into effect the provisions of the eighth section of the "act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. States south of the state of Tennessee."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That until the first day of January next, shall be, and is hereby allowed to any person or persons, claiming public lands in the Mississippi territory, south of the state of Tennessee and west of the state of Georgia, under any act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, and the evidence of whose claim has been exhibited to the secretary of state, and recorded in books in his office, conformably to act of congress, passed the third day of the March, one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennesse," to lodge in the office of the secretary of state, a sufficient legal release of all such claim to the United States, to take effect on provision being made by congress for the indemnification of such claimants, conformably to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of any claim to the said lands, derived from any person or persons whatsoever, since the same was exhibited to and recorded in the office of the secretary of state as aforesaid, shall, before the first day of December next, be exhibited by the claimant to the secretary of state, and recorded as is provided in the aforesaid act —and every deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of any claim as aforesaid, which shall not be exhibited and recorded as aforesaid, before the first day of December next, shall be null and void, and incapable of being pleaded or given in evidence in any court whatsoever.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if on or before the first day of January next, such sufficient releases as aforesaid shall be lodged in the said office of the secretary of state, as shall release to the U. States and discharge all claims to the said lands, which have been exhibited to the secretary of state and recorded as aforesaid, or which may be exhibited and recorded agreeably to the provisions of this act, congress will make provision by law for the indemnification of such claimants: *Provided always*, That such indemnification shall be upon the principles conformable to, and in no wise exceeding the terms proposed as the basis of compromise, reported by the commissioners, appointed in pursuance of the act, entitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and authorising the establishment of a government in the Mississippi territory, in obedience to the provisions of the act supplemental to the last mentioned act."

The Yeas and Nays on its passage in the senate are as follow:

YEAS. Messrs. Adair, Adams, Bayard, Bradley, Condit, Gilman, Hillhouse, Howland, Pickering, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Vt. Stone, Sumter, Threston, Tracy, White, and Wright——19.

NAYS. Messrs. Baldwin, Gaillard, Kitchel, Logan, Maclay, Mitchill, Moore, Plumer, Smith of Ten. Turner, and Worthington——11.

The following are the yeas and nays in the house of representatives on the question, "shall the bill be rejected?"

YEAS. Messrs. Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Bedinger, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Butler, Caley, Claiborne, Clark, J. Clay, M. Clay, Clopton, Conrad, Dawson, Early, Eppes, Garnett, Goodwyn, Gray, Gregg, Halsey, Hamilton, Holmes, Jones, Kenan, Leib, Mac Farland, Marion, Masters, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jno. Morrow, Mumford, R. Nelson, Newton, Olin, Pugh, J. Randolph, T. M. Randolph, Rhea, of Penn. Richards, Sammons, Sandford, Seaver, Sloan, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Spalding, Stanford, P. R. Thompson, Trigg, J. Whitehill, R. Whitehill, D. R. Williams, Wilson, Winn and Winston. 62.

NAYS. Messrs. Alston, Barker, Betton, Bidwell, J. Campbell, Chandler, Chittenden, Cook. Crowninshield, Dana, Darby, Davenport, Dickson, Elliot, Ellis, Elmer, Ely, Findley, Fisk Fowler, Green, Hastings, Helms, Hough, Jackson, Kelly, Lewis, Lyon, Mac Creery, Jer. Morrow, Mosely, J. Nelson, Pitken, Quincy, Russell, Sailly, Schuneman, J. C. Smith, Stanton, Stedman, Sturges, Taggart, Talmage, Tenney Thomas, T. W. Thompson, Tracey, Van Rensselear, Varnum, Wadsworth, Wickes, M. Williams, and N. Williams. 54.

Tuesday, April 1.

On motion of Mr. Thomas the house came to a resolution to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. for the residue of the session.

Mr. Early from the joint committee of the two houses, made a report of the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. J. Clay, made a report on a communication from William Tatem, stating that he is possessed of various drafts, books and papers which would be highly useful to the government of the United States, and concluding with a resolution authorising the secretary at war to make such purchase of the same as he may think expedient, and appropriating the sum of ———dollars to be applied to this purpose.

Mr. J. Clay said he presumed from the disposition manifested by the house, there was little probability of their acting upon this subject during the present session.— He therefore moved the report should lie on the table, and be presented which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole,

Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair,

On various bills relative to the Michigan territory.

Various amendments were made to these bills.

Mr. Jackson, moved to increase the salary of the governor, from two thousand to three thousand five hundred dollars, which motion was disagreed to without a division, as was a motion to augment it to three thousand.

A motion to allow two thousand five hundred dollars was disagreed to, ayes 18 —when two thousand were agreed to.

In fixing the salaries of the judges, Mr. Jackson proposed to allow the chief judge 1,600 dollars.

Motion lost.

It was then agreed to allow one thousand dollars, ayes 49, noes 35.

And the same sum to associate judges, ayes 42, noes 40.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at 900 dollars, ayes 53.

The committee rose and reported their agreements to the bills, with sundry amendments, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Varnum said he observed a provision in one of these bills authorising the admission of the people of the territory as a state into the union, whenever their numbers should amount to 40,000.——He wished to know on what principle a different rule was applied to this territory from that applied to the other territories.

Mr. Findley moved to strike out the section. He observed that when their population amounted to 60,000, they must be admitted. Until that period under the present acts, the power of an earlier admission was discretionary with congress. He thought it best that the business should rest on this footing.

Mr. Jackson advocated the section, he remarked that the course pursued relative to the North Western territory, afforded a precedent in point, as they were formed into a state when their numbers but little if at all exceeded 30,000. Nor could it be consistent with republican policy to keep the territories of the United States, in a state of vassalage to the longest period within the power of the United States. By admitting them into the union at an early period, we should most effectually conciliate their affection, and insure their attachment to us. Whereas by withholding this priviledge we may proportionably estrange their regard. ——This provision would likewise supercede the trouble of acting on the annual memorials, which it was probable would be presented to congress. It would also promote the settlement of a frontier of the United States, and afford it protection without resort to a military force.

Mr. Smilie replied when the queston was taken on striking out the section and carried, ayes 71.

The bills were then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. John Randolph, the house took up the report of the committee of the whole on sundry resolutions agreed to by them on the 28th ult.

When the question was put on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution, as follows:

2d Resolution, That the union of a plurality of offices in the person of a single individual, but more especially of the military with the civil authority is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the U. States, and tends to the introducing of an arbitrary government.

On this question an interesting debate ensued, in which the affirmative side was espoused by Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay, and the negative by Messrs. Bidwill, Smilie, Sloan, Quincy, Gregg, Findley, Rhea, of Tenn. Varnum, Elmer and Southard.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays, yeas 31, nays 81, and the resolution was consequently rejected.

This discussion was opened by the opponents of the resolution. They denied that either a plurality of office, or an union of civil and military office in one person, was incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit of the constitution could only be inferred from its letter, and that the instrument did not contain a single proposition inhibiting the union. To shew this, by proving a contrary principle to be ingrafted in the constitution, they instanced the union of civil and military authority in the person of the chief magistrate, who was ex.officio, commander in chief of the army and militia of the United States, and to shew the uniform construction given to the constitution, they appealed to the conduct practised under the government, and to the passage of various laws uniting civil and military functions in the same individual. They maintained, that even if this union of offices were repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, it did not belong to one or both houses of Congress to pass, a resolution declaratory of a meaning; that such abstract declarations, and interpretations were unauthorised and were extremely dangerous; that if the constitution were defective, the only proper course was to offer an amendment to it. They further remarked that this resolution was intenced to pass a censure upon the executive on account of the recent appointment of General Wilkinson, who was brigadier general in the army, to the office of governer of Louisiana; that if the executive were reprehensible on this score, this was not the remedy. The constitution had reposed the power of appointment in the hands of the President and Senate; and the only constitutional course, which could be pursued, was, in case of an abuse of power, to prefer an impeachment.

The friends of the resolution replied, by maintaining the plurarity of office, and the union of civil and military offices in one person, incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit of the constitution required the military to be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, and that it was for this reason that the President of the United States was commander in chief of the army and navy; not that it was intended except in great emergencies, that he should actually discharge the duties attached to this station. They maintained that sinecure offices were contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and that the union contemplated by the resolution tended to establish sinecures, by assigning to an individual the duties of offices which could not both be discharged. They contended that this was not an abstract declaration, but a resolution on which it was contemplated to bottom a law. To the charge of meaning to fix a censure on the executive for the appointment of General Wilkinson, it was replied that this charge emanated from the suggestions of the opponents of the resolution, though it was not denied by the friends of the resolution that they considered the appointment as extremely reprehensible.

This is but an imperfect outline of a debate which shall be given at length hereafter.

BALTIMORE, April 3.

Arrived, schooner Amazon, Philips, 35 days from St. Pierres (Mart.) Left there, brig Lyon, Collard, of Baltimora, to sail in a week; brig Union, Bessey, of ditto, just arrived from Trinidad; a schooner belonging to Alaxandria, and a number of other vessels. Mrach 12, in lat. 21, 52, spoke schooner Adams, of Portland from Bermuda for Turk's Island, 14th, lat. 23, 52, long. 65, spoke schooner Delborough, of Cohasset, from North Carolina for Boston, had been blown off the coast and bearing away for St. Thomas; was 4 days without water, with which we supplied him. In lat. 34, spoke ship William and Mary, from Norfolk for Campeachy, returning, had been thrown on her beam ends in a gale of wind and obliged to cut away her mixen mast before she righted. The brig Martha and Mary, Coulson, for Baltimore, sailed in company with the Amazon.

Also, schooner Roby, Wilson, 36 days from St. Jago de Cuba. The schooner Harmony, Gold, for Baltimore, sailed eight days before.

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IMPORTANT

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Wilkinson, it was replied that
ated from the suggestions of the
resolution, though it was not
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an imperfect outline of a debate
ven at length hereafter.

TIMORE, April 3.
oner Amazon, Philips, 35 days
(Mart.) Left there, brig Ly.
Baltimore, to sail in a week ;
ey, of ditto, just arrived from
ooner belonging to Alexandria,
other vessels. Mrach 12, in
e schooner Adams, of Portland
Turk's Island, 14th, lat. 23,
poke schooner Desborough, of
orth Carolina for Boston, had
the coast and bearing away for
s 4 days without water, with
d him. In lat. 34, spoke ship
ary, from Norfolk for Cam.
, had been thrown on her beam
wind and obliged to cut away
before she righted. The brig
, Coulson, for Baltimore, sail.
th the Amazon.
Roby, Wilson, 36 days from
a. The schooner Harmony.
ore, sailed eight days before.

March 11, off Cape Antonio fell in with an English fleet of 26 sail, under convoy of a sloop of war from Jamaica bound to Halifax. On the 15th, in the evening saw a large French privateer go into the fleet. 19th, off Havanna, experienced a very heavy gale. 20th, saw the Commodore bearing away with a signal of distress, the privateer remaining in the fleet. 21st, saw the privateer and about 20 of the fleet, standing to the southward. Capt. W. is of opinion that they were captured. When passing Cape Florida, saw but one ship and 2 brigs of the convoy that had escaped.

Also, brig Neptune, Darnel, 24 days from City St. Domingo. Left, ship Stapleton, Hays, for Baltimore in a week ; ship Nymph, M'Rea, of do. uncertain ; Hope, ——, of ditto, on the coast ; a number of others were on the coast names unknown. In the Mona passage fell in with brig Aurora, Boyle, from Jackmel for New York, and kept company for some days. Saw a number of vessels on the coast and in the bay bound up.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, April 7.

Captain Maffet, arrived from the City of St. Domingo, reports, that he was there informed by captain Moss of this city, that on the 6th of March an embargo had been laid on all American vessels at Laguira, in consequence of the intelligence received of Miranda's expedition.

[*N. Y. pap.*]

On Tuesday, in the Circuit Court of the United States now sitting in this city, Mr. Samuel Ogden came into court and surrendered himself into the custody of the marshal, in discharge of his bail. He was again recognized to appear during the present term, himself in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and one surety in twenty thousand dollars. The district judge presided, none of the judges of the supreme court having arrived in this city.

At the sitting of the court yesterday, Mr. Ogden was permitted to bail in the sum of 5000 dollars only, and without any surety.

[*Ibid.*]

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, from his correspondent in France, dated, "Paris, January 1".

"A total change is about to take place in the administration of the Finances of this country, —by the new arrangement, the importation of tobacco by *private individuals* will be entirely prohibited. I mention this for the information of such of your friends as may be in the habit of shipping to this country."

Let the same change be made in all the *other* branches of taxation, which is here proposed with respect to the tobacco trade, and the people of France will not be very far removed from the oppression of their *ancient regime*. The tobacco trade will be put under the care of the farmers general, as it was before the revolution. That is for a particular sum to be paid into the treasury, a set of speculators will obtain the privilege of buying up all the tobacco which is bro't into the ports of France. Government, indeed, if it sees proper, may compel them to extend their purchase to a certain number of hogsheads and at a certain price ; about 15,000 hogsheads of American tobacco was the quantity which the farmers general were obliged to purchase annually before the revolution, at a certain stipulated price. But with these particular limitations, the whole tobacco trade of Virginia with France, will be in the hands of a privileged farmers general, or his agent. What will be the consequence ? Our merchants who now send their tobacco to France, will either be obliged to relinquish the trade altogether, or they must contract beforehand with some farmers general, agent in this country, at a very reduced price. Competition, the very life blood of trade is annihilated ; and the price of the article must receive a correspondent depreciation. Our tobacco trade will in fact be on a worse footing than our late trade with Hayti. *There more than one house* was allowed the privilege of purchasing our produce : But in every accessible part of France, the farmers general is the only purchaser.

Let this mode of taxation therefore be extended to every branch of the internal revenue, and the farmer's generals will be once more the petty tyrants of France. The odious Gabrielle will be called from its grave ; and a private individual instead of purchasing his salt from the merchant at a low price, must consent to give whatever the licenced tax gatherer may please to ask.

What affects us with astonishment in this case is, that Bonaparte whose great object is to increase the commerce of France at the expence of the commerce of England, should lay restraints on the importation of tobacco, from which it is exempted by his rival. Should the same system be extended to many other articles of *importation*, it will limit not only the commerce, but even the *manufactures* of his empire. A smaller quantity of the produce of other countries being disposed of in her ports, a smaller quantity of her own manufactures will of course be received in exchange.

[*Richmond Enquirer*.

COMMUNICATION.

The United States brig Hornet, captain Dent, sailed from the port of New York, for France, on Saturday morning, the 29th of March. Fulwar Skipwith went passenger with dispatches for government.

[New-York pap. 31st March.]

Now, reader, mark——we are informed, and we believe the information correct, and therefore inform thee, that this vessel carried *Two millions of dollars in* SPECIE, [☞ *One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds weight*, or SIXTY TONS of precious SILVER ☜] part of it borrowed by government, to purchase the Floridas, *it is said.*

Two days after this vessel sails, the injunction of secrecy is taken off.

Reader, bear in mind that this vessel is not bound for *Spain*, to whom the Floridas *belong*, but for *France*——and recollect, the declaration of John Randolph, Esq. made with closed doors, "*That the Secretary of "State told him, that our differences could " not be settled with Spain—That France " would not permit an adjustment with Spain —That France wanted MONEY——that she must have it ; and that* we must give it ; and what ought to be our feelings ?—— What will be the opinion of the world on conduct like this ?——Certainly, that we truckle to France, and is it possible to believe after this, that we shall not have more to pay whenever it pleases that nation to *want*.——Are we indeed, then, a free people, or are we a tributary nation ?—— Let the public determine. The spirit of '76 is gone——we fear, gone for ever.

AMERICANUS.

[*Wash. Fed.*]

Sixty tons of silver sent out of the U. States to France to purchase the Floridas of Spain ! We beg pardon there is no Spain ——So said, however, the intelligent, the eloquent, and magnanimous son of Virginia, John Randolph. We honor him for his independence, and he may be assured whatever the difference of opinion on other subjects, his fellow citizens appreciate his services on this and another great national question.

[*Ibid.*]

Congress it is said will adjourn in about two weeks.

There is however much to do yet. The fact is that they have done very little beside antharising the sixty tons of silver to be given to France. Even the appropriations are not made, and the officers and clerks in the departments are without their pay on this account.

[*Ibid.*]

Morrisanie, March 27, 1806.

SIR,

I have just seen in your paper of the 24th, a report made by a committee of the senate on the application of Hamet Caramalli, in which is the following clause :— "The same engagements were renewed in 1803, and the plan of co-operating so arranged that the ex.bashaw by his own exertions and force, took possession of the province of Derne ; but the American squadron, at that time under the command of commodore Morris, instead of improving the favorable moment to co-operate with the ex-bashaw and to put an end to the war, unfortunately abandoned the Barbary coast, and left the ex-bashaw to contend solely with all the force of the reigning bashaw."

It is not my wish to take part in a dispute which has, I am told, arisen between our administration and Mr. Eaton ; but a respect for my own character compels me to notice the above extract. If the honorable committee had been well informed, they would not have said that engagements were taken with Hamet under the authority of the United States, in the year 1803, neither could they have believed that my departure from the African coast had violated the faith pledged to that ex-bashaw.

I received at Malta on the 6th of December, 1802, a letter from the secretary of the navy, dated on the 28th of the preceding August, in which was enclosed an open letter of the 22d August, from the secretary of state, to Mr. Eaton, referring to a plan concerted by him with the brother of the bashaw of Tripoli, which had been communicated in his last letters, and telling him "the president's wish would be conveyed to commodore Morris and Mr. Cathcart, with a suggestion, that, in the event of peace with the reigning bashaw, an attempt should be made to insert some provision favorable to his brother." The secretary of the navy authorised me to make peace with the bashaw, and instructed me, "whatever regard might be had to the situation of his brother, not to consider it of sufficient magnitude to prevent, *or even retard*, a final settlement, (adding) Mr. Eaton in this affair *cannot be considered an authorised agent of government*.

Sidi Hamet Caramanli was governor of Derne under the authority of his brother whom he called an usurper. This circumstance gave me an unfavorable opinion of him ; for his brother must have considered him as a weak man, or he would not after what had happened, have trusted him with so much power. But by accepting the office he acknowledged himself his brother's subject and by entering into hostile engagements shewed a want of good faith. Thus he appeared to me a foolish faithless fellow. Wherefore when applied to on his behalf, in the month of November, 1802, I by letter informed his agent that the American government, at the time of my departure, "*Was ignorant of his master's " views and had not given me powers to " engage in so important an undertak- " ing.*"

Thus in November 1802, Sidi Hamet was informed officially, that no engagement existed or could exist, between him and the United States. The above mentioned letters having put the business into my hands, no treaty could be made under the authority of our government, without my participation.

In the evening of the 27th of February, 1803, Hamet Guirges, styling himself agent of the dethroned bashaw, came to me at the American consulate in Tunis & informed me that his master only waited for the co-operation of our squadron to proceed against Tripoli ; that he could raise 30 000 men, &c. &c. but wanted twenty quintals of gun powder, and sixteen thousand dollars to assist his operations. I refused the money, but promised twenty barrels of powder, and engaged to co.operate against Tripoli in the month of June, provided proper stipulations were made on his part and security given for performance. But this agent when it came to the point, could produce no powers, and therefore the matter was left open to be settled in June, when I promised to be with the quadron off Tripoli. As yet then no treaty was made, and in truth I had no inclination to treat with this ex-bashaw, not only because I entertained a slender opinion of him, but because my instructions forbade me to insist on his interest, so as to prevent or even retard a peace with his brother. It seemed therefore imprudent to make engagements, which might not be punctually executed. But by leaving the matter open till June, we could take advantage of circumstances without any breach of faith ; and if he should really bring an army into the field, which I did not expect, a good bargain for both parties could be easily made.

Events justified my conjecture. The squadron was on the Tripoline coast, from the month of May, to the 26th of June, but we heard no more of Hamet and his army. I shall not enter into a defence of my conduct, which will I hope be, at some time or other, submitted to a court martial. Let it suffice, that I violated no engagement of the United States, with this ex-bashaw. If his unauthorised agent treated with any other unathorised agent, I am not responsible for their doings. If there exists any treaty which (subsequent to my recall) has been sanctioned by the administration, I know nothing of it, neither can it affect a judgment on my conduct. I do not mean to say the ex-bashaw is not to be paid for his disappointment : those who are chosen to take care of the public money, will do what they think proper. I do not mean to censure gentlemen in whom the administration thought proper to repose the confidence withdrawn from me in a manner, which I feel as the severest misfortune of my life. I do not pretend to judge of treaties made with these rival bashaw's nor indeed do I know what they were, or whether they were ever ratified in the regular manner. These things are out of my line, but with other things of the same sort, will I hope, at a proper time, and in a proper place, be discussed in a proper manner and with proper effect.

I am sir,

Your most humble servant,

RICHARD V. MORRIS.

(*N. Y. Ev. Post.*)

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.

While the English nation are demonstrating to all the world, the high sense they entertain of the talents and services of the deceased Mr. Pitt, the editor of the Aurora, a paper published in Philadelphia continues his endeavours day after day, with the most unaccountable solicitude to blacken the memory of this statesman.

These diatribes, exhibit a deprivation of principle the most scandalous, unveiled with an effrontery which sets at defiance all national dignity and decorum. Belonging neither to the partizans of the deceased Mr. Pitt, nor the living Mr. Fox, strangers alike to both, we cannot but consider such tirades from the American press, as unmanly and injurious to the American character. Will historians charge it as a crime to this statesman, to have preserved his country from a revolution ? To have exteded its possessions in the East and West Indies ? and to have prevented, if but for a season, the calamities of invasion by producing a continental confederacy, calculated to lessen the tremendous power of its inveterate enemy ? Will impartial history after detailing the gigantic means, employed by one of the most formidable conquerors the earth ever beheld to subjugate a little island, allow no merit to the man who saved it ?

According to the account given by this licentious editor, in the Aurora of the 29 h ultimo, all the murders committed by the order of Robespierre, appear as nothing when compared with the sanguinary acts of Mr. Pitt. Europe he tells us rid of this monster, will enjoy a respite from the intrigues of the British cabinet ; and with respect to the United States, "*his death " is of so much importance as almost to de- " serve a celebration from one end of the " union to the other.*"

We offer as a contrast to this hideous insinuation of the evils intended by Mr. Pitt to the United States, the following extract of a letter, written by a member of congress, under date of the 25th of March taken from the Commercial Register published in Philadelphia :

"It is no longer doubted that the difference between the United States and G. Britain will be happily accommodated, especially as *previous to the death of Mr. Pitt*, instructions had been issued by the British government, to ascertain the number of American captures, and to estimate the damage sustained by our merchants."

Considering this information to be founded on advices received from our minister, we sincerely hope that the members composing the present administration of G. Britain, will faithfully fulfil towards the the United States the intentions of their predecessors.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

5th April, 1806.

Ordered, That all applications which shall be made within thirty days from the date hereof, for the suspension of the collection of taxes due from persons who are not able to make immediate payment, be referred to the Trustees of the Poor and Work House, who shall thereupon report to Council their opinion of granting such suspension.

Ordered, That the police officer cause to be carried to the poor house lot as much street manure as the master of said house shall require, not exceeding five houdred loads.

Ordered, That Messrs. Smith, Janney, and Rhodes, be a committee to dispose of the machines for watering the town, and pay the proceeds into the hands of the treasurer.

Test. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

5th April, 1806.

Ordered, That Samuel Harper, Joseph Dean, and Daniel M'Lean, be commissioners to superintend an election to be held at the house of Frederick Shuck, in ward No. 1, for the purpose of electing two members in the Common Council for said ward, in place of William Harper and Daniel M'Clean, resigned.

Test. JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

MARY & ALLEN,

EDWARD DODGE, Master.

Burthen 136 tons, in excellent order and well found. For terms enquire of

Lewis Deblois, *Alexandria*,

OR,

Allen & Francis Dodge,

Geo -Town.

April 7. d7.*

PUBLIC SALE.

TO-MORROW, at 4 o'clock, will be Sold, on Messrs. *Vowell's* wharf,

25 hogsheads first quality Sugar;

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.

Philip G. Marsteller.

April 7.

FOR SALE,

For a term of years,

Three young Female Servants,

Accustomed to house work generally.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 7. 3taw3w

JAMES KENNEDY, Sen.
KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store.

☞ Take Notice

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the state of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper: he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints and desires to give this public testimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely affected with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before EBENEZER FERGUSON, Esq.
One of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this it contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old should no worms exist in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humors and corruptions; feverish and billious complaints and the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascaridres, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia or tape worm so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's worm destroying lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in advanced stages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness, having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES of CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER minister of the Moravian church, in York town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon close inspection quite repeled with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that billious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, rings worms, sun burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration, which is so essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure these maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequence; as dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness; sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewise by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburgh; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.

September 4. 1aw

Twenty Dollars Reward,

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, lusty and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor *N. P. Causin*, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Causin.

Maryland, Charles County, January 17. [Feb. 3.] 2aw

JUST PUBLISHED,
By COTTOM and STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)
new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,
MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By Mrs. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

Second Legion of Militia,
Of the District of Columbia.

For the information of those who may be inclined to engage as Musicians to said Legion, the annexed section of the militia law is published. A Trumpeter is wanted, and also a person to teach the Fife, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Majors Robert Young and Walter Jones, either of the Captains of the Legion, or to

JOHN M'KINNEY.
Lieut. Col. Com.

Alexandria, March 26.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective courts of enquiry shall have power to cause to be bound, for a term of years, to the several commandants of companies, battalions and legions, and their successors in office, as the case may require, such number of boys and young men, with the consent of their parent or other person authorised, as they in their discretion may deem proper, for the purpose of being instructed in the different branches of military music, and of serving as musicians when they may be competent thereto, to the several companies, battalions, and legions; and the father of any youth who may be so bound, otherwise subject to be enrolled, shall be exempt from all duty in the militia, so long as his son so bound may continue to serve in the corps to which he would otherwise belong, as well during his apprenticeship as thereafter; and the several legionary courts of enquiry shall make provision from time to time for the cloathing, maintainance, and properly instructing all such youths, to be paid from the fund arising from the fines imposed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, shall cause the drummers and fifers and other musicians of their respective legions, to meet at the same times and places that commissioned officers are required to meet, for the purpose of being trained by the brigade inspector, or other officer, there to be instructed in their respective branches of music, for which purpose the commanding officer of the legion may employ such person or persons as he may think proper and capable to instruct such drummers and fifers, and other musicians. The person to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed such compensation as the legionary court of enquiry may authorize, and each drummer and fifer, and other musician, unless an apprentice, shall be allowed, during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the fund arising from fines.

Now printing in Philadelphia,
AT THE LORENZO PRESS,
Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, *entitled*

Modern Philosophy;
OR
Terrible Tractoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophists, quack politicians, and other sciolists of the day, and *to give more extensive publicity* to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronised by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

☞ The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar seventy-five cents—bound in sheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29. 2tw2m

Boarding-House Opened
By the Subscriber, in Prince-street,

In the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1. eotf

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

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